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[No. 23, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1791. [Whole No. 231.]

FROM THE *(BOSTON)* COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

MR. PAINE affirms that the French nation have a Conſtitution, and that the Engliſh have none. I have already offered a few obſervations upon the latter part of this aſſertion, but as a prelimanary to ſome remarks, which I propoſe to make upon his compariſon, I muſt premiſe that directly the reverſe of his opinion upon this ſubject is the truth, and that in reality the Engliſh nation have a Conſtitution, and the French as yet have none. The National Aſſembly have indeed been conſtantly ſitting theſe two years, to form a Conſtitution, and at the ceremony of the Federation about eleven months ſince, they ſwore themſelves and their King to the obſervance of a Conſtitution, *to be made*. But as they are ſtill poſſeſſed of the whole power of the nation, they may repeal any article upon which they have hitherto agreed, by virtue of the ſame authority, which enabled them to paſs the decree, and therefore according to Mr. *Paine*'s own ideas, the French cannot be ſaid to have a Conſtitution, until the National Aſſembly ſhall pleaſe to diſſolve themſelves and to put their whole ſyſtem into operation.

I have endeavoured to ſhow that it is not abſolutely eſſential to the exiſtence of a Conſtitution, that it ſhould be producible "in a viſible form." The period of time when the foundations of the preſent Engliſh government were laid by the aſſociation of the people, in "their original character" cannot indeed be aſcertained. Many of the laws which are in uſe to this day in Great-Britain, and from thence have been adopted by the American Republics may be traced back to the remoteſt period of antiquity, and the origin even of the inſtitution of Juries, an inſtitution ſo congenial to the genuine ſpirit of freedom, is loſt in the obſcurity of the fabulous ages. Many of the fundamental principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution, are known to have had exiſtence long before the invention of printing, and even before the inhabitants of Britain were acquainted with the uſe of letters, and it would therefore be an abſurdity to require that the original articles ſhould be produced, "in a viſible form." But "*ex nihilo, nihil fit*," the very exiſtence of theſe principles proves the formation of a ſocial compact previous to that exiſtence, and the ſpirit of liberty which is their diſtinguiſhing characteriſtick, affords internal evidence, that they did not originate in the mercileſs deſpotiſm of a conqueror, but in the free and unreſtrained conſent of a manly and generous people. It will not be ſaid that an original compact was never formed becauſe it is not recorded in the page of hiſtory; as well might it be pretended that the pyramids of Egypt aroſe ſelf-created from the earth, becauſe the time of their erection, and the names of their builders, have been conſigned to that oblivion, in wnich all human labours are deſtined to be overwhelmed.

William of Normandy, to whom Mr. *Paine* always refers the origin of the Engliſh government, was the conqueror only of Harold. He obtained the crown of England by popular election, upon the expreſs condition that he would govern the nation according to her ancient laws and cuſtoms; he took the ſame oath at his coronation which had been taken by his predeceſſors; and by his laſt will, after bequeathing the province of Normandy to his eldeſt ſon Robert, he expreſsly acknowledged that he did not poſſeſs the kingdom of England as an inheritance, and only recommended his ſon William as his ſucceſſor. It would be altogether unneceſſary at this time to diſcuſs the queſtion whether the crown of England was originally hereditary or elective, but the facts which I have here ſtated, and which are warranted by all the moſt ancient and moſt authentic Engliſh hiſtorians, fully demonſtrate that the Engliſh government did not originate in the Norman conqueſt. "If the ſucceſſion runs in the line of the conqueſt, *the nation* runs in the line of being conquered, and it ought to reſcue itſelf from this reproach," ſays Mr. *Paine*. "The victory obtained at Haſtings not being a victory over *the nation collectively*, but only over the perſon of Harold, the only right that the conqueror could pretend to acquire thereby, was the right to poſſeſs the crown of England, not *to alter the nature of the government*," ſays Judge Blackſtone, (1 Com. 199) Upon a queſtion of fact relative to the Engliſh conſtitution, Blackſtone is, I believe, as good an authority as Mr. *Paine*, but I wiſh not to reſt the queſtion upon any authority whatever; I venture to affirm that any man who will coolly and impartially examine the ſubject, and appeal to the original ſources of information, will acknowledge, that thoſe who derive the origin of the Engliſh government from William the conqueror, can do it upon no other principle than that of ſupporting a ſyſtem.

It is not however neceſſary on the preſent occaſion to revive a queſtion, which has been diſcuſſed among the *Engliſh* with all the acrimony of faction. Mr. *Paine* has choſen the ground, which was not found tenable by the ſlaviſh ſupporters of paſſive obedience and the divine right of Kings. They took it originally becauſe it was neceſſary to them for the ſupport of their ſyſtem, and they were driven from it by the friends and ſupporters of equal liberty. Mr. *Paine* found it neceſſary to ſupport a doctrine of a very different nature; and adopting the maxim that it is lawful to learn, even from our enemies, he has freely borrowed from them the practice of accommodating the facts of hiſtory to his political purpoſes.

Be that however as it may, the Parliament of Great Britain from time to time have enacted certain laws which from their ſuperior importance have been denominated conſtitutional; the acquieſcence of the people, to whom moſt of thoſe laws have been extremely ſatisfactory, gives them at leaſt as good a ſanction as the conſtitution of France has obtained. The National Aſſembly were not originally choſen to form a conſtitution; they were called together as States-General, under the authority of another conſtitution, ſuch as it was. They aſſumed the power to diſſolve the old conſtitution and to form another, and the acquieſcence of the people has confirmed that aſſumption. At all events therefore their conſtitution ſtands upon no better ground than the acts of the Britiſh Parliament.

If then the Parliament of Great Britain have a right to declare what ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land, they will be able to produce a ſyſtem of conſtitutional law, even according to Mr. *Paine's* wiſh "in a viſible form." This ſyſtem is contained in a number of ſtatutes, enacted not at one time, or by one body of men, but at divers times, according to the occaſional convenience of the people, and by a competent authority. Theſe ſtatutes contain the principles upon which the Engliſh government is founded, and are therefore proper objects of compariſon with the conſtitution which is to be the ſupreme law of the land in France. The compariſons which Mr. *Paine* has drawn are not partially favourable to his native country. We ſhall enquire whether they are perfectly conſiſtent with truth.

PUBLICOLA.

The above is No. 6—No. 7, appeared in our laſt.

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.

THE ECONOMIST.

Make not more haſte than good ſpeed,

IS advice worth obſerving. Haſte often makes waſte. Some loſe more by their precipitancy than they gain by their induſtry. They are in ſo great a hurry about one thing, that they forget other things and accompliſh nothing. They have a dozen deſigns in their heads at once, demanding attention, and like a numerous litter of pigs, puſhing away one another. They are buſy in collecting; and what they gather with their hands, they kick away with their feet.—*Fervidus* is one of this ſort of men. No man is more buſy, or does leſs to the purpoſe. A piece of ground muſt be ploughed to-day. To-morrow ſomething elſe muſt be done. He hires a plough-boy, tackles his team, drives them on the full run into the field, has forgot his plough, whips the boy becauſe he did not think of it, haſtens back after it, the boy runs home; it is noon before he can bring his matters together, and he does but half a day's work. In the courſe of a ſummer he overturns ſeveral loads of hay: There is the appearance of a ſhower, he goads on his cattle; and inſtead of looking at his cart, looks at the cloud; his load is overſet, and out in the rain. He riſes in a winter morning, with a determination to ſled home three loads of wood. He muſt firſt get his boots mended. He runs to the barn—throws ſome hay to his cattle in the ſtables—forgets thoſe in the yard—never ſhuts the door, haſtens to the ſhoemaker, but has left his boots at home—runs back after them—finds his cattle in the barn and his oxen at the corn-crib—drives them out with a vengeance—goes into the houſe in a foam—ſtrikes the firſt he meets for leaving the barn door open—concludes his oxen will die—cooks a meſs to prevent the fatal effects of the corn they have eaten—in his hurry kicks it over—and then prepares another. He gets no wood to-day, keeps himſelf in a fret and his family in a tumult. He gives his people no order how to employ themſelves—they loſe their time, and at night he is in a rage, becauſe not a ſoul has done any work. *Fervidus* fully believes the doctrine of witchcraft. And his family are ſoberly of the opinion, that there is an evil ſpirit.

Lentulus is a different character. He is induſtrious, but moderate. You never ſee him idle, nor in a great hurry. He plans his buſineſs well; lays out no more than can be executed in ſeaſon; takes things in their proper order, without confuſion or interference. He finiſhes what he undertakes, proceeds with little noiſe, and never deſtroys what he has done, by an eagerneſs to do more than can be done. He riſes early, attends the ſtated duties of the family deliberately, iſſues the orders of the day calmly, and finds them at night executed faithfully.—When one thing is done, all know what to do next; there is no confuſion; and what cannot be accompliſhed in one day, he is content to leave for another. If, when he has hay abroad he ſees a ſhower ariſing, he will ſecure it if he can. But he never breaks his rakes by his hurry to anticipate the ſhower; nor breaks his reſt if the ſhower anticipates him. When the day is cloſed, his cares are diſmiſſed. He ſpends the evening in uſeful converſation with his family or a neighbour. Whatever happens, you will ſee him ſerene and temperate. He is thankful for ſucceſs—never diſcompoſed by croſs accidents—He never blames others for his miſtakes, nor chides them with paſſionate ſeverity for their own. You never ſee him out of humour for what could not be prevented, or anxious for what is not in human power. He ſpends the day cheerfully, cloſes it devoutly, and paſſes the night quietly. He is ſucceſsful in his buſineſs; his domeſticks love his ſervice; the bleſſings of the poor come upon him, and the ſmiles of heaven attend him. *Lentulus* is never moleſted by witchcraft.

FROM THE NEWPORT HERALD.

BISHOP NEWTON'S PROPHESIES.

MR. PRINTER,

IN reading the late Biſhop of Briſtol's diſſertations on the propheſies, wrote in the year 1754, I met with two paſſages bearing ſome reference to what now paſſes in Europe:

1ſt. "There is a current tradition among the common people in Turkey, that their Empire ſhall one time or other be deſtroyed by the Ruſſians." This doubtleſs makes them fear the Ruſſians, and probably occaſions their not making that head againſt them, that they would againſt another enemy.

The other paſſage needs no comment: "Rome therefore will finally be deſtroyed by ſome of the Princes, who are reformed, or ſhall be reformed, from Popery;—and as the Kings of France have contributed greatly to her advancement, it is not impoſſible, or improbable, that ſome time or other they may alſo be the principal authors of her deſtruction. France hath already ſhown ſome tendency towards a reformation, and therefore may appear more likely to accompliſh it."

Ed. 8. V. I. p. 407: V. II. p. 336.

FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The following ſketch of the French Conſtitution, as given by the late celebrated Mirabeau, is well worth the attention of our readers.

THAT general ſyſtem of admiration is now full and complete, which throughout the whole ſurface of the empire, gives interpreters to the petitions of the people, organs to the laws, ſanctionaries to the executive power, mandatories to each department, and to each city intermediatory officers to the collection of citizens.

During the important moment of preparation for a grand creation, and where all the ancient inſtitutions being overturned, offered nothing but the ruins of twenty ages, France could not but preſent the image of real chaos. This chaos has diſappeared, a durable order now ſucceeds: the poſts are fixed, and the places are filled up, and all rights are determined. We have eſcaped that death which extinguiſhes empires as well as individuals. You (to the National Aſſembly) have not only prolonged the duration of our body politic, but have re-created its very exiſtence; and it is even in the boſom of that ſtorm, in which it was about to be ſwallowed up, that you have refitted the veſſel of the ſtate.

As Frenchmen, we partake of the glory of your labors, but as public officers, we muſt be occupied entirely by our own duties.

The legiſlative body and the monarch are the repreſentatives of the people, and as for us, we are no more than their mandatories. The Monarch is the executor of the law, we are the organs of the monarch in that execution. Theſe different relations determine all our duties.

We cannot expreſs the will of the peop le; we can only tranſmit to you their wants, their wiſhes, their hopes. As light is ſpread over the whole univerſe from one ſingle focus, ſo the law iſſuing forth, completely formed from the legiſlative body, and the Monarchs find, from that moment nothing but ſubjects on whom it acts, we the Magiſtrates receive it from the Chief of the empire, and in cauſing it to be executed give the firſt example of obedience.

LONDON, May 16.

There is not perhaps ſuch a memorable and deplorable inſtance of the loſs of popularity, as that which has occurred in the perſon of Mr. Burke. While he combated the venality of Lord North's Adminiſtration—while he venerated the virtues of a Waſhington, approved the counſels of a Franklin, and ſhed virtuous tears over the memory of a Montgomery, he was reſpected even by thoſe inimical to his principles.

Mr. Mackintoſh, in his admirable Defence of the French Revolution, has drawn a cloſe and ſtriking parallel betwixt the principles of Mr. Burke in the preſent, and thoſe of Judge Jefferies in a former age! This is, no doubt, by way of retaliation for the celebrated compariſon betwixt the late worthy Dr. Price, and his pretended prototype Hugh Peters!

The Marquis of Lanſdowne, and Earl Stanhope, are the only two Engliſh Peers who have as yet given a decided opinion in favor of the French Revolution.

The commiſſioners under Mr. Pitt's bill, for the reduction of the national debt, had redeemed on the 1ſt May, 1791, ſeven millions, one hundred and fifty-five thouſand, ſix hundred pounds.

The Pope has written to the King of the French, informing his Majeſty, that he would not receive any Ambaſſador who ſhould take the Civic Oath. Louis XVI. has in return informed his Holineſs, that this oath has been taken by himſelf, and every other public functionary in the State, and at the ſame time intimated, that if he perſiſts, the Miniſter from the Court of Rome muſt quit Paris.

It is not a little remarkable, that this letter has been printed on the motion of M. Treilhard, formerly a Biſhop of the Gallican Church, who ſays that it ought to be circulated on purpoſe "to ſhow the Holy Father's ignorance!"

From the London Gazette of May 14.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of his Exchequer; the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, his Grace James Duke of Montroſe, and the Right Hon. Thomas Steel, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners. for the affairs of India.

Trinity-Houſe.

It having appeared to this corporation, that a due attention has not been paid to the notice publiſhed in Auguſt laſt, of the alteration made in exhibiting the light at Scilly, from a diſregard to which ſome maſters of ſhips and others have expoſed themſelves to thoſe riſques it was intended to prevent, the corporation judge it neceſſary to repeat their ſaid advertiſement, namely:

"That the light at Scilly is now exhibited by a number of argand lamps, fixed on a machine moving in a circular revolution, which preſents a bright and conſpicuous body of light once in a minute."

This alteration was adopted for the purpoſe of diſtinguiſhing to a certainty, the light at Scilly from all other lights in the channel, and if carefully attended to, cannot be miſtaken by ſhips coming from the ſea, whenever it can be ſeen, as by its frequent vivid flaſhes, like lightning, it may be known to be the firſt light they generally make on entering the Britiſh channel in the night ſeaſon.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A FRAGMENT,

IN IMITATION OF SPENSER.

AH me! how black misfortune clouds the day!
How joy is baniſh'd from the human mind!
How pleaſure flies at like the evening ray,
Ne can we e'er its lovely footſteps find.
And ſtill unheedful, to the preſent blind,
We let the joyous moments ſlip along;
Still to ourſelves eke careleſs and unkind,
We paſs e'er ſtraying from the happy throng,
Ne join the eaſy dance, ne ſootly raiſe the ſong.

Yet now, regardful of life's little ſpace,
And wiſely yielding with obeiſance ſtill,
Let me no more the pleaſant ſcene deface
With griefs reſponſive to the murm'ring rill,
And moans loud echoing o'er the neigh'bring hill.
O let me hide my ſorrows in the night,
And bow ſubmiſſive to the Eternal will;
Then Time ſhall load each moment with delight,
And o'er my ſoul ſhall ſhine the Muſe's living light.—

'Twas when the Sun had climb'd the azure ſteep,
And ſhed his yellow influence on the earth;
Had driven the roaring tempeſts 'neath the deep,
And call'd the green creation into birth;
When lively Youth, gay Health and buxom Mirth,
Scatter'd the Summer's joys the world around;
When the neat houſewife from her kitchen hearth
Had thrown the aſhes on the garden ground,
And with green boughs and flowrets it had crown'd;

Then, where Libanus which is hight the new*
Spreads all around its ever varied ſcene,
And pours a rich creation on the view,
Stray'd from mine home, in ſpritely youth I been,
Then, with freſh joy I ken the ſmiling green,
The diſtant mountains frowning on the vale,
The loſty woods which ſhew their heights atween,
The ſpeckled flocks thick nibbling in the dale,
And leaves, and flutt'ring birds, ay flying in the gale.

Aid me, O Muſe! the varied joys to tell
Which in this region of delight appear;
To mark the ſorrows which muſt here ay dwell;
The joys, and woes, which call the differing tear.
What curious Nature hath ypighted here
Ay torturing pain fore'er to drive away,
And eaſe the grief of many tireſome yeare;
Or to add comfort to the preſent day;
Eke her unkindneſs joying kindly to o'erpay.†

From the ſmooth plain we riſe the craggy hill
That tortuous windes its lengthened way along;
Leave on the left the hoarſe ay clacking mill,
And reach the dome, meet burthen of a ſong.
The dome e'er ſwarming with the buſy throng,
That with a different purpoſe ſeek the place,
In pleaſure's paths to wander all among;
Or dry the *tear* from ſorrow's faded face,
Which the ſoft hand of Love delights away to chaſe.‡

Straught from the morning to the falling ray,
Full many a foot the building ſpred, I ween,
And its front proudly to the ſouthern day
Uprearing pleaſant, from afar was ſeen.
Flank'd with a broad *Piazza* round it been—
Meet *place* to walk, and ſpend the ſummer's morn;
And from its edge to view the diſtant ſcene,
When the ſun, riſing, all things doth adorn,
And gild the flowers, and dew-drops gliſtening on the thorn.

Here, when the orient bluſhes o'er the earth,
I walk, regardful of the enchanting view.
What charms the voice of Summer wakes to birth!
What beauty trembleth through the lucent dew!
Far round the horizon riſe the mountains blue!
In diſtant proſpect mingling with the ſky;
And here the woods in varied foliage ſhew;
Yielding ſoft pleaſure to the roving eye,
That longs the innumerous ſweets of nature to deſcry.

At diſtance ſtill, and o'er a beauteous plain
A village breaketh through the tufted trees:
Where induſtry renews her daily pain,
And labor ſigheth on the careleſs breeze.
Here, tho' rich plenty laugheth o'er the mees,
In antic veſture robed Religion walks,
Her face in ſorrows dreſt, all hearts doth freeze,
And with a frigid hand creation balks;
While in her train wan Care, with Pain united, ſtalks.§

Here, while the eye doth gliſten with delight
To ſee what pleaſaunce liveth o'er the ſcene,
Yet doth compaſſion's tear bedim the ſight.
O Heaven! ſhall *Virtue* of celeſtial mien
The ſoul of nature, and creation's queen,
Reign but to ſpread deſtruction on mankind?
Shall *Piety*, bedeck'd in God's own ſheen,
Live but to ſeal damnation on the mind—
Whoſe very ſoul is love with adoration join'd?

ELLA.

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* *New Lebanon ſprings, in the ſtate of New-York—commonly called the* Pool.

† *Theſe waters have proved a radical cure in many caſes of rheumatiſm, and in ſcrophulous affections; and have relieved many other complaints. One ſingular caſe of their efficacy in Spaſmodic diſeaſes is daily exhibited there, and is worth relating. A Mr. Hitchcock, who keeps the Bath Houſe, has lived there many years unable to remove. He appears perfectly well. Generally once a day—ſometimes leſs often, and ſometimes oftener, he is ſeized with ſtrong convulſions; his muſcles appear to be drawn into knots—which I have ſeen of the ſize of a large egg. In this ſituation, unable to ſupport or aſſiſt himſelf, he is carried to the bath, ſtripped and rolled in. The effect is inſtantaneous. He immediately jumps up perfectly recovered; and is commonly free till nearly the ſame time next day.*

‡ *Much company reſort here in the months of July, Auguſt, September and October, for the purpoſes of pleaſure, and recovering health.*

§ *This refers to the ſect called* Shaking Quakers. *About two miles from the Pool they have a handſome church; and a large houſe in which near an hundred perſons live.—Their devotion conſiſts principally in dancing and ſinging. Theſe exerciſes are carried on to their own extreme emaciation.—They are very laborious, and have generally the character of ſcrupulous honeſty.—The women and men live in different parts of the ſame houſe; the married perſons have no connection with each other, and all marriages are prohibited. Their dreſs is extremely ſimple. The men wear ſhort coats and ſhort hair. The women are, generally, dreſſed in a white ſhort gown and ſkirt, and in ſmall cloſe long-eared caps.—The ſect ſeems to be rather diminiſhing, as the natural means of increaſe are cut off; few proſelytes are gained; and the ſeverity and conſtancy of their fatiguing exerciſes carries them off in a few years.—This denomination of religioniſts made its appearance about ten years ſince. The head of them was the former miſtreſs of a Britiſh officer. She called herſelf the Elect Lady; and lived to ſee her principles adopted by a conſiderable number of people in the north part of the States of New-York and Maſſachuſetts, and ſome parts of Vermont.—They call themſelves Chriſtians—but their exact principles I am unacquainted with.*

BOSTON, July 6.

There are accounts in town from Liverpool, England, which relate the particulars of the defeat of General Meadows, and the Britiſh army, by that Aſiatic Frederick, Tippoo Saib—and add, nothing but a rapid flight of the Britiſh forces prevented a complete "*Cornwalliſade.*"

In conſequence of this intelligence, the Britiſh Monarch, it is ſaid, immediately diſpatched a meſſenger to the King of Pruſſia, to put a ſtop to the marching of troops to aſſiſt the Turks—and it was ſuppoſed that a ceſſation of the warlike preparations in England againſt Catharine, would be the conſequence—that attention might be paid to the preſervation of the Britiſh territories in India.

An expreſs arrived in town yeſterday, from the Vineyard, informing of the ſafe arrival there of the ſhip Ruby, Capt. Rich, from India—Mr. Jones, the owner, being on a journey to the Eaſtward, and the perſon immediately ſetting off, to acquaint him of the arrival, we have not been able to obtain any information of the progreſs of the war in India.

We learn with pleaſure that on Friday evening laſt, the Committee for the ſale of Eaſtern Lands, cloſed the contract for the ſale to Meſſrs. *Jackſon* and *Flint*, for themſelves and aſſociates, of TWO MILLIONS of Acres of that Territory. The price agreed on is Two Hundred Thouſand Dollars, ſpecie, to be paid in eight years, with intereſt.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berkeley County, Virginia, to his friend in this town, dated July 9, 1791.

"A gentleman, juſt arrived from Kentucky, adviſes, that General Scott marched ſome time ago from that ſtate, with 850 men, on an expedition againſt the Savages. Soon after he had croſſed the Ohio, they were attacked by a party of Indians whom they routed, and purſued (with the loſs of 30 horſes) ſome diſtance. Gen. Scott then altered his route to the left, and ſurpriſed four Indian towns, which he deſtroyed, and killed 32 warriors, and took another priſoner, with 50 women and children, with whom he arrived at Kentucky on the 15th of June. He had four men wounded, and three were drowned in croſſing White-River. General Scott alſo brought in with him a certain Abraham Wiſeman, who confeſſes he decoyed on ſhore ſeveral people, among whom was a Mr. May, on their paſſage down the river Ohio, who fell into the hands of the Savages, with all their effects. He has often been guilty of ſuch crimes. When this white Savage ſaw no way of effecting his eſcape, he feigned himſelf inſane, and, under the character of a maniac, is now on his way to the mad-houſe at Williamſburg. When my informant left Kentucky, General Scott was preparing for another expedition."

PORTLAND, (M.) July 1.

Extract of a letter from Bridgeton, to the Editor of this paper.

"The following diſcovery has lately been made at Sudbury-Canada, a new ſettlement on Amareſcoggin river.

A Mr. B. Ruſſell was hunting in the woods in the beginning of laſt May, and found a large extent of ground where the trees were univerſally covered with pigeon neſts, containing the young. On his return home, his account was not credited by his neighbors. About a fortnight after, ſeveral of them accompanied him, and found his account did equal what they there beheld! a large extent of land of ſeveral miles, through which they paſſed, (how much farther they know not) the trees on which were entirely covered with pigeon neſts. The young were moſtly in their neſts. but ready to fly. There was but one in a neſt, ſtill they took four dozen from a tree. They took from 50 to 100 dozen in a day.

The ſcene was admirable to behold! the young were hovering on the neſts, and calling for food, while the old ones darkened the air with a continual motion to and from the neſts, buſily employed in feeding their young."

NEWBERN, June 25.

The Circuit Court of the United States adjourned on Monday laſt, till the 8th of November next. During the term, the court made it a rule that Attornies, having practiſed two years in the Superior Court of this State, on ſatisfying them of their moral characters, may be admitted as Counſellors and Attornies; and thoſe licenced to practice in the Superior Courts of this State, may be admitted as Attornies of the Circuit Court.

Accordingly George Duffy, John Hamilton, Silas W. Arnett, John L. Taylor, Triſtin Lowther, William R. Davie, D. Witherſpoon and B. Woods, Eſqrs. were admitted as Counſellors:

And Edward Jones, William Slade and Edward Graham, Eſquires, as Attornies.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I AM not a negociator, neither have I ever bought or ſold a certificate—but, Sir, my feelings are not injured, nor is my envy excited at the proſperity of thoſe characters who have been ſucceſsfully employed in the buſineſs of ſpeculation. Many of thoſe perſons have been benefactors to the original holders of public paper; and to my knowledge have often given more to the ſoldier for his ſecurities, than thoſe who now declaim againſt them would give at the ſame time.

The forming an open market for public paper, was done by ſome reſpectable brokers; by which means the higheſt price was always to be obtained—and a great increaſe in the price was occaſioned by the competition thereby produced: before that time many unprincipled perſons, among whom were ſecret, ſquare-toed, hoary ſpeculators, who impoſed on the credulous and unwary, and obtained their ſecurities for a ſong.

It is the genuine effuſion of malice and envy therefore, to brand a ſet of men as knaves, cheats and pick-pockets, among which are as reſpectable characters for honor, integrity, benevolence and humanity, as any in the community.—Sir, I have known ſome brokers who made it a conſtant practice to adviſe the officers and ſoldiers to retain their paper, and wait if poſſible for the time when they ſhould realize its value from the juſtice of their country; and when they have been determined to part with it, have always given a higher price than any perſon not in the buſineſs of a Broker would give.

VERITAS.

Philadelphia, July 16.

By the arrival of the brig Peter, Capt. Brooks, at New-York, in 55 days from London, newſpapers are received to the 16th of May—They inform—That the Ruſſians under the command of Prince Gallitzin have defeated a body of 8000 Turks on the banks of the Danube, killing 3000 thouſand and taking as many more priſoners—While this was doing, the Ottoman ſhips of war experienced a ſevere defeat, the admiral of the Ruſſian Flotilla having taken and ſunk a great number of them, with very little loſs to his own ſquadron—Great tumults ſubſiſt in Conſtantinople; the city being frequently ſet on fire by the incendiaries, the inſurrections were frequent, and a revolution hourly expected—Great preparations are making in England to carry on the war againſt Ruſſia—Prince Potemkin has accepted the offer of having a palace built for him at the public charge—The National Aſſembly of France has paſſed a decree for iſſuing aſſignats of five livres each to the amount of one hundred millions, money to an equal amount is at the ſame time to be coined for the payment of them.

Great rewards have been given by the Aſſembly to all who have contributed to the detection of thoſe deſperate offenders, who went from France to England for the purpoſe of forging aſſignats to the amount of a million ſterling—The magiſtrates of Bow-ſtreet, London, exerted themſelves on the occaſion, and through their exertions alone it was owing that the culprits were diſcovered—Caglioſtro is to be immured in the caſtle of Angelo as a heretic, a judicial aſtrologer, a magician and a freemaſon! Crimes ſomewhat ſingular at the latter end of the 18th century! General Meadows, it is reported at the India Houſe, has taken ſeveral of Tippo's Forts and killed 5000 of his troops—Lieutenant Riou has arrived in England—Mr. Paine's pamphlet has been tranſlated into French, German and Italian—The multitude in Paris on the 4th of May burnt the Pope in effigy in the Palace Royal—Several of the ſections in Paris, of which there are 48, have paſſed reſolutions highly criminative of the conduct of the Sieur de la Fayette, particularly for diſbanding and diſarming a Grenadier company without trial or judicial procedure of any kind—for reſuming the command of the National Guards without being properly re-elected—but eſpecially for exerting himſelf to prevail on the Guards to fire on the people, who oppoſed the King's departure to St. Clouds. M. Bailly, the Mayor, is involved in the laſt charge.

The Engliſh papers alſo give an account of the firſt pitched battle to which the French revolution has given riſe; it was fought near Carpentras, between 10,000 patriots and about 7000 counter-revolutioniſts. The latter were completely routed, and Carpentras, in which was a garriſon of 4000 men inveſted by the patriotic troops.—On the 21ſt of April a capitulation was propoſed by the beſieged.

Yeſterday the Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, began to iſſue their receipts to the Subſcribers.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, July 7, 1791.

"This moment we have a well authenticated account, that General Scott, with his party, have returned, having compleatly ſurprized the Wabaſh Towns.—He has brought in thirty Indian men's ſcalps, fifty priſoners, and two hundred horſes, loaded with peltry, and other articles taken from the towns, and he has effected all this with a very inconſiderable loſs either of men or property. The above is confirmed, with the particulars, that General Scott is ſlightly wonnded in the thigh, and that three only of our men are killed. The General has ſent back ten of the oldeſt men amongſt his priſoners, with a meſſage to the Indians, that if they do not immediately ſend in every one of our priſoners amongſt them, he will put the other 40 priſoners to death with the moſt excruciating tortures."

Accouuts from the Eaſtern States concur in one general ſentiment of exultation, joy and feſtivity on the late anniverſary of independence.—In Boſton a public oration is annually delivered at the requeſt of the town—This year the orator was Mr. Thomas Crafts, whoſe performance was received with applauſe by his fellow citizens. The Oration to the Cincinnati of that ſtate was delivered by William Euſtis, Eſquire, which was highly and deſervedly applauded.—The day was alſo celebrated at Worceſter and Braintree with uncommon feſtivity.—Similar accounts from the Southern States are received—all which fully confirm this ſentiment, that Independence, Freedom and Government are dear to the citizens of this great Republic—That the PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the union enjoy, as they juſtly merit, the love and confidence of the people, that the general government is dear to the citizens, and that the laws enacted under it, receive their approbation—all which is abundantly evident from the truly patriotic toaſts and ſentiments expreſſed at a time when genuine benevolence and philanthropy abſorbing the affections, exclude every meaner conſideration.

The rapidity with which the ſubſcription to the National Bank was filled, far ſurpaſſed the moſt ſanguine expectations. Such facility to depoſit ſo large a ſum of ſpecie, evinces the wealth of the country, while the aſtoniſhing eagerneſs to ſubſcribe is a proof of the high eſtimation in which the plan of the Bank is held by the public. The ſhares are already ſold at a great advance, and muſt riſe, when foreigners come forward to purchaſe. Many citizens who have been unfortunately excluded, deſirous of being ſtockholders will alſo become purchaſers. With the aid of a Bank organized as this is, the fiſcal operations will move with eaſe and celerity, and the eſtabliſhment of branches from the Parent-Bank will gradually diffuſe wealth throughout the Union. We may therefore anticipate the time when the credit of this country will not yield to that of any other, when order will be completely eſtabliſhed in the finances of every ſtate as well as of the union, and every ſpecies of public ſecurity have a known, determinate and fixed value. Even ſhould individual ſtates neglect to make adequate proviſion for particular deſcriptions of paper, the government of the United States will be impreſſed with the expediency of doing away the diſgrace reſulting to the national character from the exiſtence of any depreciated paper traſh; altho' the United States ſhould make the moſt ample proviſion for their own debts, it is evident that the hawking about other public ſecurities in a very depreciated ſtate reflects diſcredit on the American reputation, particularly in the eyes of foreign nations, who will naturally confound one ſpecies of paper with another. When it is conſidered at what little expence to the union this may be accompliſhed, we may reaſonably entertain an expectation of ſo deſirable an event. A people poſſeſſing the ſpirit, enterpriſing genius and reſources of this country, will ere long be diſſatisfied at ſeeing its honor tarniſhed by the low value of ſome of its certificates now floating in the market in a ſort of amphibious ſtate, and the growing proſperity of the nation will daily add to that honeſt and noble pride, which cannot brook the ſlighteſt imputation of injuſtice.

A Georgia correſpondent obſerves, that a treatiſe on the cultivation of the vine, and the proceſs of making wines, would be a very uſeful addition to our agricultural ſtock of information: the vine is a native of our ſoil, and from the nature of the climate, and the goodneſs of the wild grape, he doubts not that wines of a good quality may be made in various parts of the United States, particularly in Georgia.

Says a correſpondent, ſome perſons who have ſet themſelves up to admoniſh and reform, and who at the ſame time are known to be inveterate enemies to public credit and oppoſed to the payment of the national debt, are conſtantly finding fault with every perſon and meaſure anyways connected with the finances. It is rather *outre* to obſerve one perſon in particular perpetually declaiming in print and out of print againſt ſpeculators, when it is well known, that ſcarcely any methods have been uneſſayed by this infallible monitor, *ſpeculation, deep and ſuperficial* ſpeculation not excepted, to make a fortune.

The colonial aſſembly of the citizens of Chandernagore, in the Eaſt-Indies, have proteſted againſt the conduct of the Engliſh Government of Bengal, which has not only encouraged the ariſtocrats in their oppoſition to the revolution in that quarter, and given ſanctuary to ſome of their refugees, but has alſo reſcued others, by attacking with a ſuperior force the veſſel which was tranſporting them to France. The proteſt alſo complains of commercial injuſtice and impoſition.

The following refers to Biſhop Seabury, and is copied from the New-Hampſhire Gazette.—While every polite attention was paid to this eminent perſon by the citizens of this town, it is with pleaſure repeated, that the utmoſt decorum was obſerved and moſt ſerious attention paid, by crowded and reſpectable audiences, to the various duties performed on the occaſion by him, who is at the head of Epiſcopal affairs in the United States, as the eldeſt on the bench of Biſhops.

In a ſpeculation entitled "Occurrences on a journey in 1791," publiſhed in the Maryland Herald, is an attack on the Poſt-Office Department, for irregularity in the tranſmiſſion of Newſpapers. Facts ſhould be ſtated that the public opinion may not be miſled. Agreeably to the regulations of Congreſs under which the Poſt-Office is now conducted, the Poſt-Maſter General is at liberty to charge for his trouble in tranſmitting Newſpapers;—he has not done it. Papers circulate free of all expence, and the Poſt-Offices are open for the reception of them from every quarter. This is an indulgence which the Printers owe to the Department. But ſo important an object as a free circulation of Newſpapers for the information of the inhabitants in every part of theſe ſtates, ſhould certainly not reſt on the will, and depend on the indulgence of the officers in any department. The public have a right to expect from their Repreſentatives in Congreſs, and will no doubt obtain ſome regulations at the next ſeſſion, which will put the buſineſs upon a footing to be depended on: For it cannot be denied that Newſpapers now depoſited in the ſeveral Poſt-Offices, do not always reach the place of their deſtination, for want of ſuch regulations as would require expence, and are therefore out of the reach of the department as it is now organized. One aſſertion in the ſpeculation above alluded to, is entirely unfounded;—it is ſaid, that while we were dependent on the Britiſh government, Newſpapers found their way regularly through every part of the Continent;—this was not the caſe generally, and the few that did circulate were entirely independent of the Poſt-Office, and were carried by the Poſt-riders at their pleaſure, and on their own private account.

Gen. Adv.

EXTRACTS.

The inſtructions, delivered by the people of France to their Repreſentatives in the National Aſſembly, are a faithful portrait of their ſentiments. They form a collection of the moſt intereſting ſtate papers, that ever were written. They recommend the forming of high-ways and canals; the improvement of agriculture, and encouragement of commerce; a proviſion for the adminiſtration of juſtice: They point out the moſt ſalutary reſtraints on arbitrary power; on the expenditure, and application of the national revenue: They are dictated with a ſpirit unparalleled in hiſtory; a ſpirit at preſent univerſal in France. They prove inconteſtably, that the ſun of liberty and ſcience has ariſen in the land, by which the clouds of deſpotiſm muſt finally be diſpelled. Accidents, perhaps, may occur, which for a while, may prevent theſe effects; but follow they unavoidably muſt. So long as the preſent habits and ſentiments of the nation continue, ſo long muſt it be free. The maxim, "That all government is founded on opinion," is undeniably juſt. Amidſt opinions, therefore, univerſally favorable to liberty, deſpotiſm cannot poſſibly ſubſiſt.

Virtue, knowledge, and freedom, are the grand requiſites of national happineſs. Without theſe, no ſociety ever poſſeſſed comfort:—with them, none was ever unhappy. On the laſt, however, the two firſt wholly depend. Liberty, founded on equitable laws, is intimately connected with all that is eſtimable or worthy in human nature. No ſooner are men's perſons and property ſecured, than induſtry and opulence are diffuſed in ſociety. When their circumſtances are eaſy, and their minds unfettered by tyranny, they recover the uſe of their faculties. Pleaſure attends every exerciſe of the underſtanding. The human mind will always be improved where it is not overawed by authority. This will ſtill more infallibly happen, if ſuch improvement leads to conſideration and preferment in the community.

The qualities of the heart are no leſs intereſted here. Freedom is the parent of virtue, as well as of knowledge. Treat a man unworthily, and he will ſoon become leſs virtuous. Every generous and manly ſentiment languiſhes, in a ſtate of oppreſſion. Revenge, cowardice, diſſimulation, every paſſion which can torment the heart, and render life a curſe, is the natural production of ſuch a condition. An enlightened citizen, in the poſſeſſion of wealth and independence, is farther removed from the condition of a ſlave, trembling under the rod of his maſter, than the latter is from a beaſt. They are in the two oppoſite extremes of the ſcale of human happineſs.

The truth of this reaſoning is not founded in ſpeculation; it is confirmed by the experience of every age, and the concurring teſtimony of all nations. Compare the ſplendor and happineſs of the free, enlightened inhabitants of ancient Greece and Italy, with the mean and wretched ſtate of their abject poſterity; and you muſt be convinced, that the mere abuſes of government can convert the moſt fertile fields in a barren deſert. They can change heroes into ſlaves, and patriots into monks.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Eſquire, has reſigned his office of Poſt-Maſter-General of the United States.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ "GRACCHUS," "HENRY," and other favors, in our next.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Eſther, Buſhnell,	Virginia.
Sloop Roſe and Hetty, Bags,	do.
—— Polly, Burke,	do.
—— Sally, Lawrens,	Nevis.
—— Orange, Rhodes,	Cape-Francois.
—— Lemon, Hall,	St. Euſtatia.
Schooner Hardy, Green,	Cape-Francois.
—— Sally, Lounſbury,	St. Euſtatia.
—— Iſabella, Anderſon,	do.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	18/6	18/9	pr. £. 93¾	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	10/6	10/9	53¼	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	10/6	10/9	53¼	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates	17/6	17/9	88¾	do.
Indents	10/6	10/9	53¼	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	13/	15/6.		
Bank Subſcriptions,			45 to 48 Dollars.	

Six per Cents. were ſold, for caſh, in New-York, at 19/2, on the 13th inſtant.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE MANAGERS of the NEWARK BRIDGE LOTTERY will begin paying the Prizes drawn in the Firſt Claſs on Monday the 11th of July, by which time the Tickets in the Second Claſs will be ready to deliver to applicants agreeable to the ſcheme.—To accommodate holders of Tickets undrawn in the Firſt Claſs, the ſame numbers in the Second Claſs will be lodged, if convenient, in the ſame places where the firſt were ſold, as ſoon as poſſible, and if not, ſuch holders muſt apply to the Manager who ſigned their Tickets. Such perſons will pleaſe to take notice, that application for renewal in the Second Claſs muſt be made before the 11th of Auguſt next.

JOHN N. CUMMING,
JESSE BALDWIN,
JOHN D. ALVEY,
} Managers.
of New-Brunſwick.

Newark, June 27, 1791. (12aw 1m)

Intelligence-Office,

In FOURTH-STREET, second Door below Market-Street.

FRANCIS WHITE

BUYS and Sells on Commiſſion all kinds of Public Securities and Paper Monies.

Tranſacts buſineſs for thoſe who have claims on the United States, or againſt either of the States, particularly for the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners, and others who have ſerved in or about the late American Army, or for their legal Heirs, Adminiſtrators, Attornies, &c.

Certificates and ſuch Paper Monies furniſhed for country people and others, who have to make payments to the Pennſylvania Loan or Land Offices, as will paſs equal to ſpecie, and their warrants, patents, &c. paſſed through the different offices.

Money borrowed or loaned, and diſcounts procured for bills, bonds, and notes of hand, with or without depoſits.

Houſes, Farms, Lands, Lots, bought and ſold, and Houſes, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging, rented or ſet, or procured for Strangers or others.

Reputable Characters of either ſex, and of any profeſſion, out of Place, may hear of Employ—and Families, Merchants, Travellers and others, be ſupplied with ſuitable domeſtics.

Thoſe at a diſtance who may addreſs on either the above ſubjects, their letters being poſt paid, will be duly attended to, by

FRANCIS WHITE.

Philad. June 22. 1791. (ep tf)

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

A Printing Preſs and Types,

together with the right of publiſhing a PAPER, in good repute, the ſubſcribers to which are continually increaſing—The preſent number of its patrons is between ſeven and eight hundred. The types conſiſt of BURGEOIS, PICA, and a ſufficient quantity of larger letter to diſplay advertiſements to advantage. The ſituation is in the interior part of MASSACHUSETTS, in the centre of a populous and thriving community, and within 17 miles of an excellent Paper-Mill, where paper of every quality and ſize may always be had on ſhort notice. Perhaps no country paper on the continent has a larger ſhare of Advertiſements than the one offered for ſale. A very conſiderable profit alſo accrues from the ſale of Blanks of all kinds, which are much uſed in the place—from the publication of Hand-Bills, &c. &c. It is a good ſituation, alſo for a ſmall Book-Store—and it is ſuppoſed the Book-Binding buſineſs might be carried on in the ſame place to advantage.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FENNO, at his Office, No. 69, High-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia. (1aw 8w)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B came before me, one of the Juſtices of the conuty of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a coby (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, *A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.*

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of

} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL

Lottery Tickets,

Claſs SECOND, to be had at the ſame place.

May 28, 1791. (eptf)

GEORGE-TOWN, June 30, 1791.

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES having approved the ſites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the Commiſſioners, appointed in virtue of that act, will meet at George-Town, on Monday the ſeventeenth day of October next, and proceed to ſell, at Vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on Bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments.—The farther terms will be made known at the ſale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROL, } Commiſſioners.

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICK Rivers, between Powles-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to erect bridges over the Hackinſack and Paſſaick rivers, having obtained the neceſſary ſurveys, are now ready to receive propoſals for performing the ſame; and offer the following conditions for the conſideration of ſuch as may be inclined to contract:

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Hackinſack river, will be at one of the following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore,	8	feet 8 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore,	8	11
Greateſt depth,	25	4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	19	feet 10 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore	12	
Greateſt depth	35	8

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Paſſaick river, will be at one of the three following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 666 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	8	feet 6 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore	9	6
Greateſt depth	17	

2d. At a place more weſterly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	11	feet,
Do. weſtern ſhore	4	5 inches,
Greateſt depth	13	4

3d. At a place ſtill more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	4	feet 5 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore	10	8
Greateſt depth	15	11

The bridges are to be conſtructed on the principles of thoſe erected over Charles, Myſtick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Maſſachuſetts, with a draw to admit a free paſſage for veſſels with fixed ſtanding maſts, not leſs than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in ſuch part of the bridges as ſhall be determined moſt convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each ſide of the entrance of ſuch draw, as ſhall be judged ſufficient to aid veſſels in paſſing through. Alſo, one lamp on each ſide of the draw, to be lighted every night from ſunſet to ſunriſe, during the continuance of the leaſe.

The bridges are to be built with ſuch piles, timber, ſcantling, and plank, as ſhall render them perfectly ſubſtantial and ſecure in the opinion of the commiſſioners, and are to be of a ſufficient height to protect them againſt the tides, which riſe at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at ſpring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each ſide, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for balluſtrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The ſides of the bridges to be ſecured with ſtrong balluſtrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boſton and Charleſtown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in conſtant repair, and at the expiration of the leaſe are to be ſurrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commiſſioners are authoriſed to offer to contractors:

A leaſe of the excluſive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the preſent rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an eſtimate as could poſſibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years laſt paſt, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jerſey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that ſum will conſequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be eſtimated as the ſmalleſt profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increaſing intercourſe between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the conſtruction of theſe bridges will give to travelling, the eaſy communication thereby offered with the ſtate of New-York, on the weſtern ſide of the Hudſon, are all important circumſtances, which muſt neceſſarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commiſſioners are moreover authorized by law to raiſe four thouſand pounds to be applied towards making cauſeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpoſe. As ſoon as the places ſhall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and cauſeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such perſons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleaſed to ſend in their terms ſealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Eſq. in New-York, ſpecifying the ſhorteſt period of leaſe for which they will undertake to erect the ſaid bridges, together with proper ſecurity for performing the ſame.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD } Commiſſioners.

Newark, State of New-Jerſey, April 22, 1791. 1 w. 3m.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclufively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles, } per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

This day is publiſhed,

By THOMAS LANG, No. 21, Church-Alley, and ſold by all the Bookſellers, (Price 3-8 of a Dollar)

The Catechiſm of Nature;

For the Uſe of CHILDREN.

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